The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1871. NO. 276.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

May 7—Fourth Sunday after Easter (Rom. and E. Ch.). St. Stanislaus, bishop and martyr (Polish Ch.). Lumanagi (R. C.). May 8—St. Gregory Nazianzen, bishop, Confessor, and Doctor (R. C.). St. Gordianus and companions, Martyrs (R. C.). May 10—St. Antoninus, Bishop of Florence, Confessor (R. C.). May 11—St. Mamertus, Archbishop of Vienne, Confessor (R. C.). May 12—St. George, Martyr (R. C.).

The Rev. Dr. Hall will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate during the month of June next.

England has 10,597 Dissenting places of worship.

The highest salary paid a Methodist minister is offered the New York pastor of the East Conference is $5,000 a year. There are not within ten miles of Boston that pay $5,000; about twenty pay $4,000, and many more range from $3,000 to $4,000.

Sir Arthur Kennedy, Governor-General of the west coast of Africa, thinks that Methodism is better adapted to the requirements of the people than Church of England.

A single block of land, leased for many years to the Methodist Episcopal Church, at a nominal rent, and finally deeded to them in the middle, is valued at $2,000,000.

The Rev. Dr. Hepworth, of the *Old-fashioned Gospel*, the Unitarian pastor of Boston, who preached to 3,000 people, is drawing many Universalists.

Old and New for May contains the following items: "On a Young Preacher": "Everything seems to come to Dr. Clarke's sermons anyway: for from his text for three long years he could find knowledge of nothing worth while. Our new Boston preacher was a second Peter."

The Episcopal convention of Nevada reports that his parish in Salt Lake City is now self-supporting, and that Christian work The Dean of Georgetown, D. C., is dead.

In some parts of Germany there exists a law which runs thus: "Any person found drunk on an elaborate Sunday or other holiday, may legally doubt without paying."

Rev. Dr. Newman, of Boston, is engaged in obtaining a chime of bells for the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington. She has already secured $6,000.

Messrs. Hoyt, Fogg & Breed, of Boston, inspected the Chinese Sunday-school, which is kept of parish committees and preachers who desire to know each other—at least for a while.

The St. Louis *Central Baptist* says that Missouri is emphatically a missionary ground; the six or seven hundred ministers do not accomplish the work of more than one hundred consecrated and working pastors.

—The reported gains of the Baptist denominations for the year 1870 are 2,500 churches, 2,601 ministers, 7,623 baptisms, and 2,144 members. The largest gain for members over baptisms is owing to the fact that many associations take no record for those who did not contribute.

The *Israelite* states that an eminent rabbi says that it is a tradition of the Jews that there will be a reestablishment of the Jewish empire upon the coming of the

—The decay of the Methodist report of Gen. Friday was so strictly carried out at St. Paul's, Walworth, England, that not only was the Sunday-school open in full force, but it was noted, the large cottage-school, and the organ was played as usual, but the service was not given to the choristers were made out upon theological note paper.

We notice the following mysterious communication in the *Church Weekly*:

"Owing to the Rural Dean's Meeting Rumour: An unhappy 'Mistake' has taken embrace at a late bookseller. I write to say that he has the Sermon in his hands, and can become one more by return of post. Let him give the Sacrament a hearing for if any other be taken instead, he shall find it out of Season. Yours truly, JOSHUA B. BARLEY."

—The Russian sect, that of the "Fighters," has just been formed at Kalouga. This sect believes that the time has now come which was foretold by the prophet, when there should be no true church on earth, and when all men should be called up to fight the fight to save and pray for salvation. The "fighters" have no churches, priests, or religious ceremonies or any kind.

The Jews of Roumania, of whose persecution of late so much has been reported, are number 400,000, in a total population of 4,000,000. There, as everywhere, true to the instinct of their race, they largely sympathize in the losses of the country.

In Wales, at the time of the Reformation the Established Church numbered 1,000 congregations, but in 300 years since they have increased only to 1,800, while the Dissenting congregations have increased from 106 in 1715 to 2,276.

Conversions from Christianity to Judaism would appear to be a frequent occurrence among the Israelite races. Dr. Leibnitz, a rabbi of Vienna, states that during the summer of 1869 he himself admitted 150 converts to the synagogue. The Royal Consistory, taking alarm at this decision, has interposed his authority to prevent Christians from resorting to Judaism. Against this action of the rabbi Dr. Jellinek protests.

The Rev. B. H. Nagle, D. D., of New York, preached a sermon on the 100th anniversary of his birth, and said that during his half century of labor he had delivered 10,000 sermons, had received into membership 3,000 souls into the Church by profession, and had baptized children under instruction in the Christian faith. He had founded 40 churches, established 20 parochial schools, and had secured $40,000 for the ministry. His congregation had contributed over $40,000 for benevolent objects, and, in addition, had raised $400,000 for the building of four churches and an academy.

—Henry Ward Beecher tells of his father that he once attended a missionary meeting with Dr. Taylor on the Wilk. After the meeting Taylor was in attempting to make an "exact statement," and began: "Last year the world lay in wickedness." After he left, we looked into his blank book, and saw a page with at least twenty Fs, all carefully and strongly made. "Father, what do you call the human will?" "A power to stretch itself out." "And what else?" "Nothing, my child." "Why, then, will—will—will—" "Yes, my child, will—will—will!"

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING AND EVENING, INCLUDING SUNDAY, AT THE TRIBUNE BUILDING, CORNER OF MADISON AND DEARBORN STREETS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Tribune, Morning Edition, one year $12.00
Daily Tribune, Morning Edition, six months 6.00
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Daily Tribune, Evening Edition, six months 4.00
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MONDAY, MAY 8, 1871.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Governor, in his message convening the Legislature in extraordinary session, has wrapped up a number of subjects which will necessarily occupy considerable time. The subjects specified may be regarded, in the light of a bill of fare, against the Legislature for the consequence at the recent session. All the matters contained in the proclamation should have been acted upon before the adjournment, as well as several others not named. The bills making appropriations for the payment of the expenses of the General Assembly, and for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government, of course ought to be passed without delay. The sums to be appropriated are determined by law, and no controversy exists as to the amount. The failure to pass these bills, at the recent session, was due to the presence of any objection to them, but of the persistence of the friends of questionable measures to keep these bills back in order to hold the Legislature together. A like effort at the special session may produce a like result.

The bill to fix the salaries of the executive officers, however desirable, is not one of such urgent necessity as to require action before the reassembling in November. The constitution provides that this bill shall be fixed, but leaves it discretionary with the Legislature to continue the fees until the next general election in 1872. That subject may be safely left for action in November.

The compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and of the county of this county, have been fixed. The salaries of the Circuit Judges are fixed by the constitution at $3,000 each, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide. Whether this sum be too high or too low, the difference between that amount and the one likely to be fixed by the Legislature is not of very large consequence at this particular time; but, as it is included in the call, may be disposed of now as well as next winter.

The bill to fix the fees, salaries, and compensation of all State, county, and township officers, and regulate the cost and expenses of suits in courts, is of considerable importance. The constitution, Section 12, Article 10, assumes that the Legislature would have the meantime provided by law, and fixed the time, by a general law, "all laws fixing the fees of State, county, and township officers" from and after the expiration of the terms of those in office on the 1st of January last. There is, therefore, no law in force authorizing fees to any township officer elected in this State since January last. No more important bill was before the Legislature and none is of more pressing necessity.

That there is imperative necessity for legislation respecting Penitentiary is not doubted. But the great difficulty is to legislate intelligently. The real facts pertaining to that institution are a sort of sealed book, which no one has been able or daring enough to break open and make public. That there has been incompetency, perhaps recklessness, may be imagined, and we cannot understand why there has been no proper investigation. The legislature considered was unable to do anything, because of a want of harmony. If the Governor could appoint two or three competent men, who would have no friends to use, and no interests to promote, to visit the Penitentiary and report a frank account of the whole condition, the most important of all the present, fearlessly placing the responsibility where it belongs, and place this report before the Legislature, that body could then act understandingly, both as regards the past and the future. The statutes of uniformity of fees is of great importance, and ought to be passed without delay, in order to give effect to the changed provisions of the constitution on that subject.

The new constitution requires that the General Assembly shall pass a law, to take effect by all the sales of lands for delinquent taxes and assessments shall be made by some general officer of the county, and it provides that no sale shall be made except by such officer. While we do not pretend to know what is meant by the last clause, that no sale shall be made except by such officer, we do not suppose it will be construed to prohibit the sheriff from selling lands on execution, but we do not see why the Legislature should not provide for the sale of lands for taxes until the law is passed, there are many reasons why the law should be passed, and, since it has been included in the call, we hope it may be passed without further delay.

The law in regard to the Public Binder can hardly come under the head of an extraordinary emergency. Still, the matter may as well be considered, and settled when the Legislature comes together.

The Park bills were left in a very bad shape, and some legislation this year will be disposed of at some length at the extra session. If one bill can be drawn to cover all of them, it should be done, as it will remove the serious objection that the passing bills are in the nature of special legislation.

There are several minor bills that in the view of the Secretary of State, Property, they ought to be returned for consideration at the adjourned session.

We do not know of any other subjects requiring any action which may not be had in November as well as in May. If the passage of these bills be of any importance, they can be put in force immediately in November, just with, perhaps, a single exception, the Registry law, the veto to which was somewhat peculiar, and which they may not be disposed to pass over.

The other purpose which the Governor has suggested, in furnishing an "extraordinary session," is the "relief of Chicago, by the issue of bonds for the purpose of the construction of the New State House." To many persons this will seem to be the particular object and purpose of the extra session. The bill for that purpose is of the last character to be entrusted with other questions. The Governor, in alluding to the old and exciting issue, says that "the people of Chicago have, by a large majority, declared in favor of the measure." This is not true. There is no evidence that a majority of the people of Chicago have ever voted upon the question. The bill for that purpose was introduced in the Legislature at the request of the Board of Trade, and was passed by a majority of the members from Cook County, but the vote was not taken upon the question of submitting the matter to the people. The Governor is also mistaken in saying that "the people of Chicago have, by a large majority, declared in favor of the measure." The vote was taken upon the question of submitting the matter to the people, and was defeated by a majority of 1,500 votes. The people of Chicago have not declared in favor of the measure, and the Governor is mistaken in saying that they have. The people of Chicago have declared against submitting the question to the people, and the vote was taken upon that question. The Governor is also mistaken in saying that the people of Chicago have declared in favor of the measure.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 6.—The Commune have decided that the Vendome column shall be pulled down on Wednesday next.

THURSDAY, May 4.—The Commune have ordered the Vendome column to be pulled down. The Versailles batteries have opened fire upon the forts of Issy and Vanves. The Versailles troops have entered Neuilly, and have driven the Communists out of the Porte Maillot.

SATURDAY, May 6.—The Communists have evacuated Neuilly, and retired to the Porte Maillot, Porte Dauphine, and Passy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, May 6.—Fighting continues at Neuilly, Asnieres, and Courbevoie. The Versailles troops have made an advance on the Porte Maillot, and have driven the Communists out of the Arc de Triomphe. Thiers, Favre, and Picard have had an interview with Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, at Versailles. The Germans will withdraw from Paris on the 12th inst. Thiers has issued a circular to the Prefects, in which he says that the Government will not allow the Assembly to be insulted, and that the Government will not permit the Assembly to be dissolved. The Government will remain in Versailles.

[Special Dispatch to the New York World.]

PARIS, May 6.—The Versailles troops have entered Neuilly, and have driven the Communists out of the place. The Versailles troops have also entered Asnieres, and have driven the Communists out of that place. The Communists have retired to the Porte Maillot, Porte Dauphine, and Passy. The Versailles troops have entered Courbevoie, and have driven the Communists out of that place. The Communists have retired to the Porte Maillot, Porte Dauphine, and Passy.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

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GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 6.—The Emperor William and Prince Bismarck have returned to this city. The Emperor was received with great enthusiasm. The Empress and Crown Prince will arrive here on the 8th inst.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 6.—Serrano, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North, has resigned his command. He will be succeeded by Concha.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 29.—Gen. Rocha has been appointed Minister of War. Gen. Alatorre has been appointed Governor of Guanajuato.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, May 6.—The Canadian Pacific Railway contract was signed to-day. The Company will receive $30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land.

NEW YORK.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—The markets were very quiet.

MONEY

was very abundant, and 5 per cent as standard rate for call loans on railway securities, and a no transaction bottom.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was steady. The quotations for Paris bankers were as follows: Commercial Paris, 5.20@5.19; Union Pacific Stock, 80; Ohio Stock, 97@97½; land grants, 85@85½; sixes, 85@85½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were dull and steady. The quotations for Pacific Railroad bonds were as follows: Central Pacific, 90@90½; Union Pacific Stock, 80; Ohio Stock, 97@97½; land grants, 85@85½; sixes, 85@85½.

SECURITY LOAN STATEMENT

shows an increase in loans of $1,750,000; in specie, $1,000,000; in legal tenders, $1,000,000; in deposits, $2,000,000; and in reserve, $1,000,000.

GOLD

was a little unsettled in the morning, with a decline to 112½@112¾. The rates were 112¾@112¾ for carrying; 1 to 3 per cent for borrowing.

GOVERNMENTS

were active and firm. The sales were $11,000 of 62's, coupon, at 118½; $5,000 of 64's, coupon, at 114½; $10,000 of 65's, coupon, at 117½; $5,000 of 65's, coupon, at 117½; $5,000 of 65's, coupon, at 117½; $5

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Return of the Rockford Clubs—the Cleveland Nine.

The Great Game To-Day—Card from the Chicagos.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTERIOR.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 7.—The return of the Rockford Club from the game of the season at Cleveland on the 4th inst. was greeted in this city to-day, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, by the ringing of bells, the shrieking of whistles, the roar of the guns and the loud shouts of Citizens.

In the morning the visitors had had the call up to the Nicholas, and given a reception to their friends and admirers, and about noon a procession of Thirty-one carriages, filled with ladies and gentlemen, and headed by the Rockford Band, escorted the victors to the depot, where they were met by a large crowd of citizens, who gave them a hearty welcome. The engine was handsomely decorated with flowers, and the cars were filled with evergreens. The engineer was instructed to run slowly through the city, and the train moved at a snail's pace, allowing those on board the opportunity to receive the congratulations of their friends. The depot was filled with people, and when the train arrived there was a perfect pandemonium of cheering, ringing of bells, firing of guns, and loud shouts of welcome. The engineer was compelled to run his engine around the depot several times, and then the train moved slowly down the street to the Nicholas House, where all the players were taken in charge by their friends, and escorted to their homes. The procession then reformed, and marched through the principal streets, and finally disbanded in front of the Nicholas House, where the players were again received by their friends, and the crowd dispersed.

The Rockford Club left Cleveland on the morning of the 4th inst., and arrived at Chicago in the afternoon, where they were met by a delegation of the Chicago Club, and escorted to the Sherman House, where they were entertained by the Chicago Club at dinner. After dinner the visitors were escorted to the depot by the Chicago Club, and left for Rockford on the 5:30 train, arriving here at 10:30 P. M.

The Rockford Club has won the championship of the State, and will play the Chicago Club for the championship of the West to-day, on the Chicago grounds. The game will be called at 2:30 P. M. The Rockford Club will be accompanied to Chicago by a large number of their friends, who will go there to witness the game.

The Chicago Club has also received a challenge from the Cleveland Club to play a game for the championship of the United States, which will be played on the Cleveland grounds on the 15th inst.

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THE LAW COURTS.

Criminal Court.

THE GRAND JURY AND ADJOURN.

The grand jury were on Saturday discharged from court, by reason of the completion of their labors. They presented 126 indictments, twenty of which were ignored, and the remainder, 106 in number, were found true bills. Of the latter, 100 were presented on Thursday, and the remaining six on Saturday. The grand jury have been in session since the 1st of March, and have had under consideration 1,000 cases, which is a large number for the time they have been in session. Of the number of indictments found, 30 were for larceny, 20 for burglary, 10 for robbery, 10 for assault with intent to commit murder, 10 for assault and battery with intent to kill, 10 for arson, and the remainder for various other offenses. The number of cases disposed of by the grand jury is unprecedented in the history of the Criminal Court, and the fact is highly creditable to the gentlemen who have served on the jury. The number of cases disposed of by the grand jury is unprecedented in the history of the Criminal Court, and the fact is highly creditable to the gentlemen who have served on the jury.

The Court (Judge Moran) said:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, before dismissing you from further service, I desire to express my thanks for the able manner in which you have performed the duties devolving upon you. The number of cases disposed of by you is unprecedented in the history of this court, and the fact is highly creditable to you. The number of cases disposed of by you is unprecedented in the history of this court, and the fact is highly creditable to you.

Circuit Court.

DOMESTIC ARBITRATION.

A suit for separate maintenance, involving the question of what is a proper allowance for a wife whose husband refuses to live with her, was brought before Judge Williams, on Saturday, by a bill filed by Mrs. Mary E. Wood against her husband, Joseph Wood, who resides on Cass street, near Rush. The bill sets forth that on the 15th of October, 1870, the defendant, without any cause, left the complainant, and has since refused to live with her. The bill also charges that the defendant has been in the habit of drinking to excess, and that he has been guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment of the complainant. The bill also charges that the defendant has been in the habit of drinking to excess, and that he has been guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment of the complainant.

ATLANTIC WAREHOUSE.

The estate of Benjamin, in which the suits are pending of H. Bowen, Jr., and Thomas Hayes against Margaret Taylor and John S. Thomas, was sold at Master's sale, on Saturday, by Master in Chancery Wilson, to Thomas Hayes, for $50,000.

Wilson C. Hobbs filed the Circuit Court, by its solicitors, against the defendants of the

Superior Court.

MYSTERY IN PRAISE.

An application for the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Joseph Hilton, Frank Smith and Andrew Johnson, from custody on the charge of murder, was made to Judge Gary, on Saturday, by the counsel for the prisoners. The application was granted, and the writ was issued.

Probate Court.

ESTATES.

The estate of Patrick Kelly, deceased, was closed on Saturday, by the approval of the final report of the administrator, and the estate was declared insolvent, and ordered to be distributed among the creditors.

The estate of Thomas